

## Nixon: the Man and His Policy

PAGE 3

84th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (Sept. 17, 1970)

## Justice Prevails in Lusaka

(When Dan editorial of Sept. 16, 1970)

A great success of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America fighting for national independence, peace and the building of a happy and prosperous life was scored at the non-aligned countries' summit held in Lusaka (Republic of Zambia) from Sept. 8 to 10, 1970.

The Conference adopted, by majority vote, documents and resolutions against imperialism and old and new colonialism, for peace, national independence and economic co-operation between non-aligned countries. It condemned racial discrimination in South Africa and championed the legitimate national rights of the South African people. It declared for the people of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea and Cape Verde against the Portuguese colonialists propped up by South African troops.

The Conference approved the embargo on Portugal, the South African Republic and Rhodesia, the breaking of diplomatic relations with them, and demanded that the US, British and West German imperialists and other NATO countries as well as Japan suspend all co-operation with the colonialist and racist regime in South Africa. Regarding the Middle-East, the Conference passed a resolution urging immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories under their control.

It unanimously supported the restitution of her right to the People's Republic of China.

Insofar as Viet Nam and Indochina are concerned, it strongly denounced US aggression there and pres-

ed for the withdrawal of US troops from there, and the right of the Indochinese peoples to self-determination.

In nearly past ten years since the first conference of non-aligned countries held in Belgrade in June 1961, the situation in the world and chiefly in the Third World has undergone dramatic changes. A powerful movement for national liberation was underway while US-led colonialism and imperialism left no stone unturned to strike at the oppressed peoples and resorted to neo-colonialism to save old colonialism, impede the national liberation movement and agitate the newly-independent countries. Nevertheless, for all their weapons and money, the imperialists and colonialists were unable to check the advance of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who, backed by progressive working and socialist countries, inflicted a series of heavy setbacks on the old and new colonialists.

The non-alignment movement, a manifestation of the aspirations of millions of peoples of the Third World to independence, freedom and peace in the context of a period of strategic offensive by revolutionary forces, carries in itself the tendency to break from the imperialists' control.

In face of the failure of neo-colonialism whose period has now become more and more apparent and of the new relation of forces tilting definitely in favor of the revolutionary forces, it has assumed

(Continued page 2)

## RSVN PRG NEW PEACE INITIATIVE

At the 84th session of the Paris Conference, Mr. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, delivered an important speech the essential part of which is reproduced below:

To respond to the deep desire for peace of broad sectors of the people in South Viet Nam in the United States and in the world, on the instructions of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, I would like to elaborate on a number of points in the re-point overall solution as follows:

1. The US Government must put an end to its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, totally withdraw from South Viet Nam troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States as well as troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the other foreign countries in the US camp, without posing any condition whatsoever, and dismantle all US military bases in South Viet Nam.

In case the US Government declares it will withdraw from South Viet Nam all its troops and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp by June 30, 1971, the People's Liberation Armed Forces will refrain from attacking the withdrawing troops of the United States and those of the other foreign countries

in the US camp, and the parties will engage at once in discussions on:

— the question of ensuring safety for the total withdrawal from South Viet Nam of US troops and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

— the question of releasing captured military men.

2. The question of Viet Nam's armed forces in South Viet Nam shall be resolved by the Vietnamese parties among themselves.

3. The warlike and fascist Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration, an instrument of the US policy of aggression, are fanatically opposing peace, striving to call for the intensification and expansion of the war, and for the prolongation of the US military occupation of South Viet Nam, and are enriching themselves with the blood of the people. They are serving the US imperialist aggressors who massacre their compatriots and devastate their country. They have stepped up the "pacification" campaigns to terrorize the people and hold them in the vice of their regime, set up a barbarous system of jails of the type of "tiger cages" in Con Dao and established a police regime of the utmost cruelty in South Viet Nam. They carry out ferocious repression against those who stand for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, regardless of their social stock, political tendencies and religions. They repress even those who are not of their

clan. They increase forcible pressuring and endeavor to plunder the property of the South Viet Nam people as to serve the US policy of "Vietnamization" of the war. The restoration of genuine peace in South Viet Nam necessitates the formation in Saigon of an administration without Thieu, Ky, and Khiem, an administration which stands for peace, independence,

neutrality, which improves the people's living conditions, which ensures democratic liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of belief, etc., and releases those who have been jailed for political reasons, and dissolves concentration camps so that the inmates therein may return to and live in their native places. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is prepared to enter into talks with such an administration on a political settlement of the South Viet Nam problem so as to put an end to the war and restore peace in Viet Nam.

4. The South Viet Nam people will decide themselves the political regime of South Viet Nam through really free and democratic general elections, elect a national assembly, work out a constitution of a national and democratic character, and set up a government reflecting the entire people's aspirations and will for peace, independence, neutrality, democracy, and national concord.

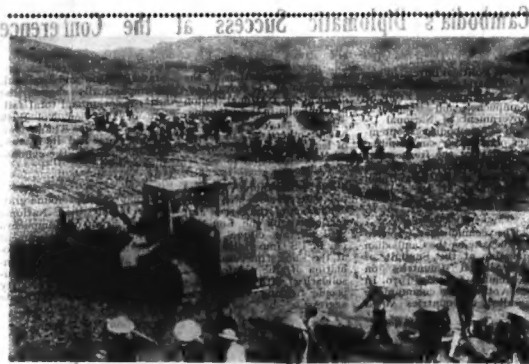
(Continued page 2)

The DRVN Is 23 Years Old

## RENOVATION OF AGRICULTURE

PAGE 3

At the construction site of Khuon Than reservoir in Ha Bac province.



## JUSTICE PREVAILS IN LUSAKA

(Continued from page 1)

"an increasingly anti-imperialist character. This was clearly visible at the Lusaka Conference.

It was without saying that the US and its allies have been fighting hard to defend their vested interests in all fields. The remembrance that in his lifetime, Ho Chi Minh was a revolutionary, a fighter for the liberation of his country, a fighter for the liberation of the world, is a source of inspiration for the people of the US, the people of the world, the people of the South Viet Nam who, in the face of the US aggression, are fighting for the liberation of their country, the people of the world, the people of the South Viet Nam who, in the face of the US aggression, are fighting for the liberation of their country.

At the Lusaka Conference, the US and its allies were exposed by many a delegation.

As Viet Nam and Indonesia are in the front line of the struggle against US imperialism, the Indonesian people and the Indonesian government have definitely prevailed.

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## RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government Foreign Minister Warmly Acclaimed

FOREIGN Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, arrived in Lusaka on September 7 in a chartered plane together with Tanzanian President J. Nyerere to attend the conference of non-aligned countries.

She was warmly welcomed by Simon M. Kapwepwe, Vice President of the Republic of Zambia, and many other high officials.

Diplomatic envoys in Lusaka were also present at the airport.

The delegation of the PRG of the RSVN attended on September 7 the 3rd Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries as an official observer.

As it entered the meeting

hall, it was given a rousing welcome by participating delegations and Heads of State and Government who reaffirmed thereby their vigorous support to the Vietnamese people's resistance against US aggression.

Taking the floor, the RSVN Foreign Minister expressed gratitude to the Heads of State, Governments and peoples of the non-aligned countries and said: "The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the South Vietnamese people believe that in holding high the banner of struggle against imperialism, for independence, peace and neutrality, the 3rd Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will make a valuable contribution to the efforts of the peoples of various countries for independence, democracy, peace

and social progress and for co-operation in building an independent and prosperous economy."

Observers in Lusaka considered the participation of Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh in the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries as "an historical event which changed the character of the Conference."

From Sept. 4 to 6, prior to the Lusaka Conference, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh paid a friendship visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. She was received by President Nyerere who declared that the friendship between Tanzania and Viet Nam would be strengthened day after day.

The children's traditional Mid-Autumn Festival this year fell on September 15. Different entertainments (film shows, performances of dances and songs, etc.) were organized in clubs, rooms and public places for them. In Hanoi, President Ton Duc Thang, who is also Honorary Chairman of the Committee of Children and Youths, paid a visit to the Children's Club in Hanoi where thousands of them were enjoying their "Vietnamese Christmas."

The President of the DRVN has just conferred heroic distinctions on artistic ensembles and artists for bravery in the victorious resistance to US war of destruction. Among the recipients were the female choir of the Song and Dance Ensemble, a unit of film projection of Vinh Linh (area worst hit by American bombardments), documentary maker Ma Van Cuong (posthumously), and one-string guitar player Nguyen Thanh Chuong.

A Tradition House for the exploits achieved during the years of struggle against the US air war of destruction has recently opened in Nam Dinh, capital of Nam Ha province. In Hoang Thao ward, where US planes caused heavy material and human losses, a House of Relics has been erected to brand the inhuman crime of the US. An underground restaurant and hair-dressing salon as well as a canteen served as CP in the period of US bombardments of North Viet Nam have been restored.

A Government Delegation led by Nguyen Con, Secretary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and Deputy Prime Minister of the DRVN, arrived in Peking on September 12 to negotiate the 1971 military and economic aid with the People's Republic of China.

A protocol on scientific and technical co-operation between the DRVN and the USSR was signed in Moscow on August 5.

A cultural co-operation agreement for 1970-71 between the DRVN and the Socialist Republic of Rumania was signed in Bucharest on September 10.

An agreement on cultural co-operation and aid programs was signed between the DRVN and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Prague on September 4.

Nicolas Guillen, a well-known poet of Cuba and Latin America, President of the Cuban Artists' National Association, winner of Stalin Prize of Peace (1955), arrived in North Viet Nam on August 31 on a friendship visit.

A table-tennis tournament for national championship was held on September 13. Fifty competitors representing different cities and towns in North Viet Nam took part in the final round. New champions appeared. The male champion was won by Hoang Thi Vinh (Central School of Sports) and the female title by Nguyen Thi Mai (Hanoi).

VIET NAM COURIER

SEPT. 2, 1945 SEPT. 2, 1970

The D.R.V.N.  
is 25  
Years Old

NORTH VIET NAM'S  
AGRICULTURE DEFINITELY  
ON THE SOCIALIST PATH

The Beginnings of  
a Socialist Agriculture

THE simple grouping of peasants into co-operatives will not settle all problems. For the co-operatives thus founded had no equipment of any modern type, and their members and cadres had not yet either any experience in agricultural production of such a scale.

How to manage the co-ops?

How to renovate the farming techniques?

These questions are closely related since management must make possible technical renovation which, in its



Ricefields in tiers: the land is thoroughly used in North Viet Nam

turn, will give managerial work a new substance.

For many years, efforts have been made to draw lessons from the experience of the front-rank co-ops, then proceeding from these concrete gains and the fundamental principles of the Marxist economy, vigorous campaigns have been launched for better management and technical renovation. Hundreds of thousands of cadres and millions of peasants took part in those successive drives which set for themselves the task of solving step by step these major problems:

— orientation of production at each co-operative,

— management of manpower,

— financial management,

— distribution of income, — democratic functioning within the co-operative.

It was also necessary to define clearly the relationship between the co-operative economy and the family economy of each co-op member in such a way as to encourage the development of both. Furthermore, the diversification of agriculture from rice monoculture to embrace gradually other crops, fish-raising, hog and cattle raising, sideline occupations, broadening of the scope of the co-ops which today often consist each of several thousand people and several hundred hectares yielding at least two crops per year... also call for a more and more accurate and complex management.

At the State echelon it is important to work out national policies of investment and of purchase of agricultural products, a judicious price policy and aid to the

conservancy projects of big, medium and small sizes are absolutely indispensable. To store water, drain the fields, irrigate the high lands, dry up the low paddies, prevent floods, combine irrigation works with expanding communications by waterways and fish-rearing, all these tasks have received a vigorous impulse thanks to the mobilization of millions of peasants and mechanization.

Hydraulic work is given pride of place among projects of national scale. The harnessing of water has made possible gradual intensive cultivation and the diversification of crops. New techniques of cultivation and animal husbandry have been put to use by combining the age-old methods of the peasants and the results of scientific research. Engineers, technicians and scientific workers have been co-operating closely with co-op technical groups which have their own experimental plots. Gradually the following techniques have been widely applied in the countryside:

— rational irrigation capable of providing the quantity of water necessary for the various stages in the growth of the rice plants;

— a proper choice of the soil to alternate rice with other crops;

— enrichment of the soil: use of lime, green and organic manure or chemical fertilizers;

— selection of high-yield seeds;

— a tenacious fight against crop pests;

— gradual renovation of the farm implements and various transport means;

— semi-mechanization and mechanization;

— intensification of stock-breeding.

Much remains to be done to adequately adjust these techniques to the local conditions of each co-operative and to propagate them throughout the country. The burgeoning industry is able to furnish only a scanty quantity of machines, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and building materials. That is one of the biggest handicaps which cannot be overcome in a short period of time. In the other hand, quickly expanded general and technical education has been supplying the co-ops with increasing numbers of qualified and able cadres. It will be long before technical cadres are completely brought under control to ensure continual and steady

progress of agriculture. But even now it can already be affirmed that North Viet Nam's agriculture is in full renewal.

A Glimpse of  
the Peasants' Condition

Those who know the Viet Nam of the past, a thing stands out as they cover the length of the country at the present time: the hordes of beggars who assailed you at every railway or bus station have completely disappeared. Who were those beggars whose entreatments and wailings cast so gloomy a note on the whole picture of the former Vietnamese society? They were just poor peasants whom a flood, a drought spell, an ailment, an accident or an act of appropriation on the part of a landlord or a notable had robbed of all means of living. Then they were compelled to leave their villages and lead a vagrant life on the road. Neither national industry nor commerce were developed enough to absorb them and they ended up by wandering on street pavements, about railway stations, market places and lived on public charity.

Today, nobody can dispose the co-operatives of their lands. Floods, droughts, typhoons and American bombings may inflict grave losses on the crops and mutilate or kill people. The rice ration, under such circumstances, may well go down, but no peasant, yes absolutely none of them, is deprived of his means of living and none is forced to leave the village and wander on the road and build out their hands for alms. The permanent insecurity which threatened the peasants in the past, even in the best of times, has disappeared. For the co-op and the socialist State are there. Nobody is left in the lurch.

Today, the North Vietnamese peasant can look toward his future with confidence, for today he has a future. And he can shape, with full consciousness, his own future and the future of his children. Nothing can better characterize the new state of mind than the planting of these tree lines along the lanes in all villages and on many hills formerly completely bare.

The poor peasant never thought of growing trees which would be rewarding only after many years. They could hardly look beyond rice or potato crop that lasted six months at most. Planting a tree, that was a bet on the future.

Because they can think of the future, the terms "politics," "science" and "culture" now make sense for the peasants. The crops and stock-rearing are to give ever higher yields; the children must be better off than their parents. The village must have a school and to have it built the peasants will not spare anything. There has appeared in the family budget an item still small indeed but it is there - of cultural expenditures: purchase of school things for the children, money for a trip to the town and from time to time for a movie ticket. Most villages have their own song and dance ensembles and sometimes sport teams. Millions of tillers have gradually emerged from their subsistence economy and an essentially vegetative (or rather animal) life into a really human one.

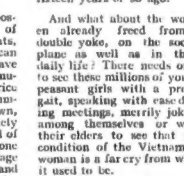
That new life can also be seen in the growing number of mosquito-nets, bikes, vacuum flasks, books, newspapers and radio-sets; it also finds a vivid expression in the daily conversation where people use political, economic and literary terms which were completely unfamiliar to the overwhelming majority of peasants barely fifteen years or so ago.

And what about the women already freed from a double yoke, on the social plane as well as in their daily life? There needs only to see these millions of young peasant girls with a proud gait, speaking with ease during meetings, meriting prizes among themselves or with their elders to see that the condition of the Vietnamese woman is a far cry from what it used to be.

This human condition of millions of peasants has undergone a complete change in a quarter-century. That is without any doubt, the most valuable gain of twenty-five years of struggle and construction.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the writing of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.



## Cambodia's Diplomatic Success at the Conference

THE Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on September 7 issued a communique bringing out the fresh political and diplomatic victory of the Front and National Union Government at the Lusaka Conference.

The communique referred to the vote on the Cambodian question at the Summit of Non-Aligned Countries on September 6 and 7, 1970. In the voting, the communique recalled, 21 countries voted

for the participation of the delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the gathering. 7 countries voted against and 13 others were in favour of leaving the seat of Cambodia vacant.

The communique pointed out that the vote was a condemnation of the coup d'etat carried out by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in the pay of US imperialism, and at the same time, an affirmation of the solidarity of the Khmer people fighting against the aggression by the United

States, Saigon and Thailand. It emphatically showed the utter isolation and total failure of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique and its master, US imperialism, the communique added.

It expressed profound gratitude from the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia to all the friendly governments for such a demonstration of justice and solidarity with regard to the legitimate government of Cambodia.

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## A PUPPET OFFICER'S DIARY FOUND AT THE FOOT OF A RUBBER TREE IN CAMBODIA

At the end of June 1967, the Cambodian National Liberation Front (NLF) attacked the Kompong Cham area. The Saigon puppet army sent to Cambodia to rescue the Lon Nol-Matlah clique from an imminent collapse. On June 20, the NLF found in the area a puppet plantation manager among the enemy's material and supplies, many letters to be sent home as well as diaries of officers and soldiers of the Saigon army. These officers give an idea of the fate of soldiers of the Lon Nol-Matlah clique of Saigon's and his lack of belief in the Saigon army.

The men in Washington from Meinhof Land to the "convergence" sent to South Viet Nam and Cambodia as part of finding out how the enemy had been speaking highly of the Saigon troops' metamorphosis by "Vietnamization." Some of them even complained that these troops did not fight in South Viet Nam with the same zeal as in Cambodia.

The blood stained uniformed diary found at the foot of one of the millions of rubber trees planted in the south of Cambodia, is not a particular case. It has had the most of being written by an officer of "Rangers," considered by the Saigon and US commands a picked army unit. Lieutenant Li Thanh Phong, of the 33rd Ranger Battalion, 35th Battalion Group, following an escape at the general level released his information to the Saigon Army (NLF).

June 7: Received orders to return to the company CP and to go to the banks of the Luong Quyen canal where only Viet Cong are to be found. A pelting rain. What a dog's life! I'm more and more fed up...

June 8: Unexpected orders to interrupt the operation now underway and to fall back. Sir in the battalion: are we to be sent to Cambodia? or to another front?

Returned to Khai Vinh (Phu Lam) (1). Assembly then assembly again decided by the Battalion Group command. What a confusion! And what a foul language too!

The men of the 18th and 33rd Battalions, of the 51st

"Rangers," have taken refuge in a block of buildings fenced in with barbed-wire entanglements, while only one is guarded by MPs and security agents.

Those of the 30th Battalion have just been back from Cambodia, with only one company surviving. They are chatting: "A lot of money and valuable things there! Alcohol and girls galore!" But there, any engagement will become a big battle. The terrain is not bare; plenty of shrubs. We virtually touch the machine of the guns of the enemy before knowing where they are. There they have big arm and ammunition depots and their fire power is terrific. On the friendly side, artillery and aircraft support is inadequate...

Heard them speak of six things to be learnt by heart: No 1 "Double pay in Cambodia." No 2 "Aim straight and hit home if encountering Viet Cong."

The June salary will be paid upon return. All right if one is alive; everything will go to hell if one is dead. In the evening, we went to see the American film *Striking Distance of Fire* (2), others go to the theatre to an "exciting" choreographic performance, others went on a spree till 1 o'clock in the morning as the departure was set for 3 o'clock.

June 10: GMC trucks carried us to Phan Thanh Gian bridge (3) then moved in the direction of Binh Duong (4) and joined the 18th Armoured Unit at Ben Cat; they then headed for Cu Chi, drove along National Highway No 1, passed through Trang Hung and Lo Do and crossed the frontier of Cambodia.

The whole day huddled in the holes, we had not even time to get off and stretch our legs. On the road we are dehydrated and our insides kept tormenting us. The rain made everything look darker. Guns thundered in the distance, before us. Luminous trails of bullets streaked the night air. What a gloom! What immense vacuum!

June 11: Midnight. We got out of the cars and immediately

looked down to digging holes to face eventual artillery shelling. Afterwards, fortunate enough to be able to hang my hammock, I stretched myself in it with my dirty clothes on. The hoarse screams of my types in their nightmare prevented me from sleeping. At dawn, we again had dehydrated rice and waited for fresh marching orders. We were in such tenterhooks! Dead tired! Dead tired!

June 21:

Pinched down for ten days at the dismal Mout (5). Our men lived with one another in looting the lamlets nearby. But not much to bag. The rubber trees were as gloomy rows of casuarina trees in cemeteries. Impossible to sleep because of the mosquitoes. Yet, nine chances out of ten you could get killed; when shall we be able to come home? It poured down all through the night. It pierced my heart already rent by the chirpings of crickets:

In rain-soaked Kompong Cham (6) rained by rains of thunder.

Swarms of hungry mosquitoes are out for blood. With these mosquitoes, one will for sure leave one's skin here! How unhealthy these rubber plantations!

After swigging one and a half litres of alcohol, the sub-lieutenant burst into hysterical laughter. In the day-time we patrolled the hamlets. At night, we mounted guard in outposts. Just been issued bullet-proof jackets and gas-masks. What is the use of all that? Where shall we go next? Already ten wearisome days, ten sleepless nights! How many trips we have had to make! How many fox-holes we have to dig each night. Oaths are ready to be repeated. A soldier's life, what an accursed life! This is not our native land! Tomorrow we shall have to make a four-day rally, nobody knows what is in store for us!

June 26: What a nightmare! Heleaguered Prey Veng (7) has called for help. Kompong Cham and Tonle Bet (8) are expected to fall. The battalion

June 11: Midnight. We got out of the cars and immediately

group does not budge. No budge for ten days. On the 11th day we set out at last.

As soon as they reached Peam Cheang (9), the 18th and 5th Armoured Units which brought up the rear, were intercepted. Seven hundred men and forty vehicles have gone to hell. The head of the column had to fall back to rescue its rear.

June 28: A new encounter at Chup plantation, 4 kilometres from Peam Cheang. We got bogged down in the thick jungle of rubber trees; another five hundred men and thirty vehicles gone! Like a fish in a net! The brigade commander gave orders to split in three columns to withdraw to Prey Veng.

The first column was disbanded at Svai Tiep; everyone took to his heels without having time to look at the trees on both sides of the road. The enemy were close behind, carrying mortars on bicycles.

The second column arrived at Svai Antor when it learned of the debacle of the friendly unit but refused to go to rescue it on the ground that the "terrain was too muddy."

The men of the 33rd Battalion, the third column, accompanied by a score of newsmen and cameramen, intercepted at Pongpang, would tear the brunt of "enemy's attack the whole day." In fact gunshots of a dozen snipers were heard, but the men claimed they had to deal with a whole Viet Cong regiment, that had not been beaten in retreat "all the column would have been wiped out."

June 27:

7.30. A fierce clash with the enemy. We were hurled back into open fields and had to call in aircraft and artillery cover. At 1 p.m. the orders to move into Pongpang village were not yet given. At 2 p.m. the 33rd Rangers were commanded to seize Pongpang. In the village they only found bodies of women and children, killed by bombs and shells. Suddenly gun reports were heard: the enemy fired on us from where we didn't know. The 1st Platoon skirted the village and was compelled to open up to recover the wounded. All the men in the platoon were lying low in the lee of the canal. An uninterrupted exchange of fire. Lieutenant Lien, with a leg cut, groaned pitifully in front of the 1st Platoon but impossible to evacuate him because of heavy enemy fire...

4 p.m. We received orders to withdraw to enable our guns to bombard the enemy. For dinner we were given

chicken but had the impression to eat rotten wood as the corpses of our men littered the ground all around. In the evening, I went to outposts. A blue funk! In the night, the enemy drew near us. They came and went like ghosts. We couldn't sleep a wink.

June 28:

Oaths were let out in profusion. Couldn't finish a meal, three times interrupted. Lying on the look-out, behind darkened wrecks of armoured cars. A thunderous blast! The radio announced: "A man has been blown up by a mine." The boys of the 18th Unit were in a nasty fix in the direction of Peam Cheang.

They got bogged down and could hardly move. The 33rd Battalion received orders to go to its rescue.

I felt terribly homesick. Many fellows came and asked me for the way to South Viet Nam. So I told them to go before arriving at Go Dau (10).

I shall not be able to go home again, no mistake. How frightful! How dismal! Rubber trees, rubber trees everywhere!

H

ERE ended Lieutenant Li Thanh Phong's diary.

A last word on the fate of the 33rd Battalion Group: All the three columns were badly mauled and took heavy casualties. The 33rd Battalion received orders to fall back to Peam Cheang where the 18th Battalion camp encircled and driven to bay. But intercepted in its turn at Chup plantation, the former was depleted of half of its strength. Leaving their dead and wounded and vehicles on the field, the "Rangers" ran better-shelter to Pongpang. The following day, the survivors of the Battalion rallied at Tostoria but on the night of June 30, they had to disperse because of a heavy shelling. There was then a stampede to Mout and a few days later all the remnants of the 33rd Battalion Group withdrew to South Viet Nam.

(1) A suburb of Saigon.  
(2) Retranslated from the Vietnamese.  
(3) Main bridge crossing the Saigon River near Saigon.  
(4) A province north of Saigon.  
(5) Big rubber plantation, 135 km east-northeast of Phnom Penh.  
(6) A provincial capital, 75 km northeast of Phnom Penh.  
(7) A provincial capital, 45 km east of Phnom Penh.  
(8) Toward on the Mekong River opposite Kompong Cham.  
(9) Rubber plantation, 13 km southeast of Kompong Cham.  
(10) A town in South Viet Nam, 57 km northwest of Saigon.

NIXON was formerly known as a "hardliner," a "fire-eater" who set his face against the national liberation movement, the socialist camp and peace, democracy and social progress in the US and in the world. However in the recent past he had done his best to justify his attitude, pleading that: "The three pillars of the Quakers are peace, civil rights and tolerance. That's why, as a Quaker, I can't be an extremist, a racist or an uncompromising hawk" (US News and World Report, July 15, 1968). To the American people he declared: "I know that the Democrats say I have changed since 1954" (Chicago, Illinois, March 20, 1958). In the 1968 presidential elections he said: "If this administration [of J.B. Johnson] is unable to end this war, then elect a new administration and we'll end it and avoid future Viet Nam" (Newsweek, March 11, 1968), and he promised to end the war within six months (Key Biscayne, October 13, 1968). This prompted many people to speak of "a new Nixon." What is this Nixon like?

In one of its July 1968 issues, US News and World Report presented Richard Nixon, a "Republican" nominee, as a senator of California who from 1917 to 1954 had supported NATO, the European Rehabilitation Program, technical assistance to under-developed areas... In domestic affairs, he stood against subsidies for the construction of public housing and drafted himself the Taft-Hartley Labour Law in 1947 and got it through despite President Truman's opposition. As a member of the Un-American Activities Commission, he gathered evidence against Alger Hiss, an official of the Department of State eventually indicted as a "renegade" for intelligence with the Soviet Union, and won the admiration and affection of Joseph M.Carthy.

After World War II, when the Soviet Union had not yet rehabilitated its economy, the situation of the East European people's democracies was not yet stable and the US was still holding the monopoly of the atomic bomb, the American rulers nurtured the ambition of attacking the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In Asia they occupied Japan and South Korea and turned them into military bases, eventual springboards of aggression against the Chinese People's Republic. They set up many military bases around the Soviet Union and the socialist camp, scotch the national liberation movement in the world, unleashed the "cold war" to pave the way for a shooting war with the Soviet Union under the pretext of fighting communism. At that time Nixon staunchly supported and recognized later on that "I have fought communists all my political life and I am proud to say they've fought me all my political life, too." (Nationwide TV speech, March 13, 1954), and declared, "While we are spending billions to oppose communists abroad, it is imperative that we also have an effective anti-communist program at home" (San Francisco Examiner, November 1, 1962).

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Vice President during the Eisen-

hower administration, Nixon, together with Eisenhower and Dulles, pursued from 1953 to 1960, a policy of war-making and repression, of trying to browbeat the American people into an anti-communist crusade within and without the US. They staged a series of anti-revolutionary coups d'etat in Latin America against progressive governments and pitched-fought into power reactionary elements among the officers trained in American schools. The most typical of these ploys was engineered in Guatemala in 1954. When the Cuban revolution was successful, Nixon angrily said, "This Communist Cuban regime had become an 'intolerable cancer'." The time is now at hand when patience is no longer a virtue. (October 18, 1960). And he urged on the CIA to intervene there forthwith by force of arms. Even later, he did not want to learn a lesson from the failure of this policy and hoped to nip the Cuban revolution

## NIXON: the Man and His Policy

### I. Nixon the Die - Hard

B. T. HUNG

in the bud. In a speech delivered in New York in March 1964, he said: "The United States must make a decision that Castro must go, and then do what is necessary to bring him down."

In 1953, owing to CIA interference in Iran, Mossadegh's progressive government was overthrown. In 1956, Nixon supported the Franco-British aggression against Egypt in the Suez Canal area and, together with the Guy Mollet and Eden governments, took exception to President Eisenhower's desire to end the Franco-British adventure in this part of the globe. In 1957, he and Eisenhower and Dulles declared that the US was entitled to invade in any area to fill the "vacuum" and in 1958 agreed to the landing of US troops in the Lebanon. With regard to the Nassar government, they either tried to bribe it with food supplies or to topple it with espionage activities or to threaten it with aid suspension to intimidate the revolutionary movement in the Near and Middle East, the Sixth Fleet was sent to the Mediterranean Sea.

In Southeast Asia, the US and its "allies" set up the SEATO aggressive bloc having as partners the US, Great Britain, France, Thailand, the Philippines, Pakistan, and Australia, in order to keep the countries in that region in the orbit of imperialism, to cope with the national liberation movement there and to contain the Chinese People's Republic. The incidents caused by the Seventh Fleet in the Taiwan Straits heightened the tension in Asia. Nixon was most incensed at the triumph of the Chinese revolution;

he said, "The Acheson policy was directly responsible for the loss of China" (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 26, 1954) and laid the blame on the Chinese people, saying: "China is won to the communist side by the Chinese..." (Lake George, New York, July 12, 1954). He used the expression "the loss of China" as if China were a US possession. He obstinately refused to recognize the Chinese People's Republic, and said: "The State Department should announce to the world immediately and without qualification that this country (USA) will not recognize Red China" (San Francisco, California, November 5, 1950).

WITH regard to the imminent race, Nixon advocated a "counter-force policy": "Our deterrent force must be invulnerable to destruction, and it must have the power to destroy the war-making ability from an enemy" (The New

prevent the revolutionary and anti-US movement from surging up everywhere. Nixon himself as US Vice-President touring Latin America in 1958 was pelted with rotten tomatoes and added eggs, a "reception" never given to any other guest vice president.

WITH regard to Viet Nam and Indochina, Nixon always favoured a military victory. He staunchly supported the Navarre Plan (May 1953), the "Vulture" program (1953) when the French troops were beleaguered at Dien Bien Phu, and the scheme to fill the vacuum left by France after the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina. At the end of 1953, before France had been compelled to end the war, Nixon said to the French officers and the quilters: "The question of negotiation would never come up" (Nov. 3, 1953). In April 1954, when the French debacle was around the corner, he said: "Should France give up the fight and the necessity arise, the US government would land troops in Indochina, whatever may be public opinion in the States" (April 16, 1954 at the convention of American Editors). To end the predicament of the French expeditionary forces, he and some other "hawks" envisaged the sending of US air and sea craft to Viet Nam since 1954, but the plan fizzled out.

In 1965, when President Johnson decided to commit *GIs en masse* to South Viet Nam and to bombard the North, Nixon prodded him: "If [President Johnson] makes the right command decision - to end the war by winning it - he cannot well go system, on which the US relied to carry out a most transcendent international policy. He flayed the Truman administration in these terms: "Since Truman took over as President, this nation has lost its military superiority, its monopoly of the atomic bomb and the peoples of the world are five to one against us instead of being nine to one on our side as was the case when the war ended" (Ottumwa, Iowa, October 23, 1952) and suggested the use of tactical atomic bomb: "Tactical atomic explosives are now conventional and will be used against the targets of any aggressive force." (Chicago, Illinois, March 17, 1953).

As a matter of fact, US emancipation has not been caused by such men as Truman or Acheson, but by the gradual tipping of the universal balance of forces to the advantage of the socialist camp, the national liberation movement and the peace and democratic forces right in the capitalist countries. The triumph of the peoples of China, Korea and Indochina was a stunning blow dealt at US imperialism. Pro-US dictators were overthrown in Iraq (1958), Turkey (1960), Columbia and Venezuela (1957) and specially Cuba. According to Nixon, Eisenhower, the man whom he extolled as a champion of "what is good for America" (Weeping, West Virginia, Sept. 21, 1954) and whose "four years have been the best four years of our lives" (San Francisco, California, Oct. 10, 1950), was also the man who weakened the US because he was unable to

During the past twenty-two years of his political career, Nixon has always been a conservative. He has

(Continued page 7)



Statement of the Stockholm Conference  
Executive Committee of Viet Nam

It is obvious that, despite its setbacks, the US has not given up its neo-

(Continued page 7)

## WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS OF THE KHANG KHAY MEETING?

"The Royal Government of Cambodia flatly and categorically rejects the anti-Soviet 'speech' attributed to the late King Norodom Sihanouk, the official proclamation of the Lon Nol-Sihanoukist-Ngoc Thanh clique and the

The National Union categorically rejects attributed to Sam... a sheer fabri... Matak - Son CIA, aimed at

ment then expressed the deep sympathy of the RGNUC for the Soviet people and representatives' support and sympathy with the Khmer people.

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**VIET**

(Continued from page 1)

he shifted the blame on conservative elements split the ranks. He also

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VIET NAM COURIER

the President has put  
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**II. THE DISUNITED STATES**

STATES

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## A New Phnom Penh Malicious Fabrication

"The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia flatly and categorically rejects the anti-Soviet 'speech' attributed to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, as a sheer fabrication of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique and the CIA, aimed at

The statement then expressed the deep gratitude of the RGNUC for the Soviet people, organizations' and representatives' support to, and sympathy with, the Khmer people's struggle.

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VIET

## (Continued from page 10)

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VIET NAM COURIER

the President has put forth no national or juridical argument... The quibbles of the

Next issue :  
II. THE DISUNITED STATES

(Continued from page 6)

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## II. THE DISUNITED STATE

# PLAF SHATTERING SUCCESS at Tra Bong on Sept. 7

- ① Military Sub-Sector CP, and "Special Forces" Camp Wiped Out.
- ② A Battalion, a Company and 7 Platoons Put out of Action.
- ③ 600 GI and Puppet Casualties.

ON the night of Sept. 7 the PLAF made a violent attack on all 13 targets of enemy system of points d'appui at Tra Bong, a district capital in Quang Ngai province, 95 km south-southwest of Da Nang and 25 km south-southwest of Chu Lai.

After three minutes' fighting, the patriotic forces controlled the administrative quarter of the district town and wiped out a company of regional troops, a commando platoon and a posse of policemen. The casualties included the major, head of the district, the captain, deputy head and members of the district and village administrative councils. Further southeast, after five minutes' fighting, the PLAF overran the "special forces" camp. A whole battalion including its command and 4 companies was put out of action. The PLAF then stormed a post defending the airstrip and knocked out a platoon of regional troops.

The Vauchers' quarter where were stationed an artillery company and a sappers'

platoon as well as "advisors" from Division America and many other targets also suffered heavy losses.

In total, on the night of Sept. 7 the military subsector CP and "special forces" camp were erased. The enemy took 600 casualties. The PLAF put out of action a company and 7 platoons of enemy troops, 12 military vehicles, a 105 mm gun and enemy military installations and seized a big quantity of war materials including machine-guns and mortars. Many strategic hamlets were dismantled by their inmates.

THIS dramatic gain of the PLAF assumes a great significance. Tra Bong is a position defending the hilly area commanding the narrow strip along the seacoast where are located such big bases as Chu Lai and Quang Ngai. Important defences were set up by the enemy such as blockhouses, casemates, trenches and barbed wire entanglements, artillery positions and armoured car compound. Near Da Nang is Chu Lai air base, the biggest in Southeast Asia;

its runway, similar to that on an aircraft carrier, is built on the seashore. Together with the artillery positions installed in the plain, it provides a heavy fire cover to enemy operations. The destruction of such a system of points d'appui clearly spells out that the PLAF do not lack the means nor the determination to deal the hardest blows at the enemy at the time and in the locality of their own choice. Their blows were so devastating that in a quarter of an hour, they wiped out 600 well-armed and well-protected enemy troops.

Besides, at Tra Bong, like in any other locality in the South, propped up by US artillery and aircraft, the puppet troops are being deployed into outer perimeters under Nixon's "Vietnamization" plan. This setback gives the lie to the optimistic appraisals of the prospects of a "Vietnamization." It also helps thwart the "special pacification" program which is the keystone of "Vietnamization."

PEOPLE of all walks of life in South Viet Nam, from the [puppet] broad sections of the bourgeoisie are hostile to the US aggression for whom a day walk in Saigon streets may turn out a dangerous venture, as the US Embassy has just warned the American residents. Washington sets the Thieu-Ky Khieu pack on the demonstrators, chiefly the students who have been carrying out since March last vigorous actions for the withdrawal of US troops, overthrow of the quailings, re-establishment of peace, and democratic liberties. The harsh crackdown on the

"Many thundering explosions were heard, the stifling smoke billowing overhanging. From three directions (Cuong Do, Hong Thap Tu and Thong Nhat streets) policemen overran the fence and broke into the college. They pursued the students up to the conference hall. Many students were hit by rockets."

Trang Dan (Black and White), August 31.

"Two choppers circled overhead and supplied support to the police with rockets and tear grenades."

Tin Song (Morning News), September 1.

## Police Repression of Saigonese Students

### "The Most Brutal Repression in the History of Students' Struggle," Say Saigon Papers.

peaceful demonstration of one thousand students from Saigon, Can Tho, Dat Lat and Hue who met in Saigon on August 30 is one of the crimes typical of the Saigon regime so much lauded by Spiro Agnew in the name of Nixon.

Below are excerpts of Saigon paper articles.

"The policemen arrived to the tenth word, besides their usual bludgeons, bamboo sticks and rattan shields. They broke into the school (the Agricultural College where the demonstrators were holding a meeting - Ed.) after lobbing into it about 200 tear grenades and rockets. With their bludgeons and sticks they drove the students to the dormitories of the college where cruelties were visited upon them by the police. Suffocated by tear gas, the students gave way. Many of them had their heads broken by bludgeons; others were seriously wounded. Only a few of them managed to escape by jumping onto the roof of an outbuilding. A dozen students hit by rockets lost consciousness and fell from the roof."

"The newsmen covering the demonstration witnessed the most brutal repression ever in the history of political actions in Viet Nam. Though covered with bleeding wounds, the students continued to be bludgeoned or hit with bombarded shots. After being roughly man-handled, they were passively thrown into police vans."

Dec. Lag. (Independence), August 31 and September 1.

"About 200 rockets and tear gases were used in that operation directly commanded by Mr. Truong Si Tan (Saigon 'Superintendent of Police - Ed.). Despite their stiff resistance, the students were driven back to the National Agricultural Centre by frenzied policemen. Many students collapsed. Others hit by rockets fell from the roof to the ground. All the newspapers, correspondents, covering the students' congress, were also manhandled by the police even after showing their credentials."

"...At the police station of the first town quarter, the students arrested did not receive any food and were packed to capacity in narrow cells. At night, they had to sleep standing. Huynh Tan Nam, President of the General Association of Saigon (and South Viet Nam Students - Ed.), was hiked in the abdomen and lost consciousness all through Sunday. This did not prevent him from being submitted on Monday to an unintermittent questioning. La Van Nui was put to the rack throughout the night of Sunday and as a result was unable to walk. Visits by members of the families of the students arrested and by members of parliament were forbidden by the police. However, the detainees were in high spirits, singing and claiming for their release all the day and all the night."

Tin Song (Sparks), Sept. 1.

## OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS

### TRUNG BO:

At Coc Bai (O'Reilly base), one company of 1st Battalion of First Regiment put out of action, taking 300 casualties (Sept. 6-7).

On Van Duc - Gia Rai road, Minh Tay province, 90 GIs killed or wounded, 12 tanks and armoured cars destroyed, 3 choppers downed (Sept. 1).

At Ganh Rung, Binh Dinh province, 2 companies of civil guards decimated, a number of US "advisors" and South Korean mercenaries knocked out (night of Sept. 3).

In Phu Yen province, 500 enemy troops, 43 military vehicles, 2 choppers put out of action (Aug. 28-Sept. 3).

### NAM BO:

At Cai Nua, Rach Gia province, one battalion and three companies written off the musterrroll (Aug. 29-Sept. 1).

At Xuan Lee (62 km east-northeast of Saigon) one US company destroyed (Aug. 31).

In Tre Vinh province, 800 enemy soldiers put out of action, "strategic hamlets" liberated, 50 others destroyed by the inhabitants (Sept. 1-10).